

The Silent Worker.

"The foundation of every State is the education of its youth." —Dionysius.

VOL. XVI. NO. 10.

TRENTON, N. J., JULY, 1904.

5 CENTS A COPY

THE NEW JERSEY SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.



SITUATED just south of historic Assanpink Creek, on a block of eight acres, bounded by Kent and Division streets and Chestnut and Hamilton avenues, in the city of Trenton, is the New Jersey School for the Deaf. When founded it was in the Borough of Chambersburg, a south eastern suburb of the city proper, but the years that have elapsed since its establishment have extended the municipality far beyond it, and it is to-day in one of the most thickly settled and beautiful portions of the state's capital.

The plant consists of an Administration or

The Soldiers' Children's home in Chambersburg had fulfilled its purpose, the soldiers' children being all grown, and to this building and its large plot of ground attention was directed. It appeared to be by far the best adapted for immediate occupation, and by an act of Legislature approved March 31st, 1882, it was set apart for its present uses. It opened with but ninety pupils, but the number has been increased until there are at present a hundred and fifty children under instruction. To accommodate so many, of course greatly increased accommodations have been necessary and to meet the growing demands there have been frequent additions and improvements to the original plant.

The home itself was greatly enlarged and put in most excellent order, the roadways were finely graded, unnecessary and unsightly shrubbery re-

Intellectual Work.

The mental development of the child, is of course, regarded as of primary importance. For this development, it is dependent almost wholly on the school. The speaking child gets its education from the conversation of those about it, from the lectures it hears, from the songs that are sung to it, and the voices of nature all around it, from a thousand and one sources, inaccessible to the deaf child, and the school-room is only one of many Pierian springs. The school is to the deaf child, for many years, the whole pabulum of the mind.

A thoroughly trained corps of instructors and assistants, and the best methods of the foremost educators of the deaf throughout the world have been brought together in the present school for



TEACHERS AND PUPILS, NOVEMBER 1st, 1903.

Main Building, in which are also the school-rooms, dormitories, and chapel; an Industrial Building for the teaching of trades, an ornate and finely equipped hospital, and a coach-house used largely for storage purposes.

The current year is the 21st in the history of the school, it having been opened for the reception of children in the fall of 1883. Prior to that time the deaf children of the state were sent to the institutions in neighboring states to be educated, their tuition being paid for by their parents when they were able to bear the expense, and by the state when parents could not. The number of the deaf, at that time, had become so considerable that it was deemed advisable to establish within the state a separate school for the education of its own deaf, and steps were at once taken to that end.

moved, and the lawns, by sedulous attention, made picturesque and attractive. A fine building for industrial training was, some years since erected, and in 1898 a finely appointed hospital completed the requirements of the work.

The improvement in buildings and grounds has been accompanied by a corresponding growth in systems of training and methods of instruction. It is the aim of the school to make well-rounded men and women, men and women who will be self supporting and fitted for every duty in life. Mere development of the mind while almost the sole object in the speaking school, would in an institution for the deaf result in but comparatively little advantage to the child. The soul, the mind, the body, the industrial sense alike receive attention and the effort is to bring correlation in these and the greatest perfection in each.

these silent ones, and zealous effort is being made, in every way, to advance their interests. The trend of opinion among those engaged in the education of the deaf has, of late years, been enormously towards the teaching of speech and to the training of pupils to that keen observation that shall enable them to understand the speech that is going on around them. The school has taken a first place in this departure. Every child is being taught speech and speech-reading and with results most encouraging. It has not been found possible to do away with gesture entirely, but the amount of it has been greatly restricted, and, as a higher plane is gradually reached, it will doubtless be possible to dispense to a still greater extent with it, and, indeed perhaps, at some time, even disuse altogether what has heretofore been regarded by the majority of those en-

THE SILENT WORKER.



A CLASS IN EMBROIDERY.

gaged in the work, as an indispensable requisite to it.

Industrial Training.

An especial work of the school is to take the deaf child from the ranks of dependents and give it a foremost place among the wage-earning and self supporting, and to this end every boy and girl is being given a knowledge of some useful trade. The Industrial Department is one of the best connected with any institution for the deaf in the country, and classes in printing, half-tone engraving, wood-working, caning, shoe-making, photographing, dress-making, millinery, embroidery, and all forms of house-work are daily in operation, perfecting the children in a knowledge of these useful arts.

Lessons in sloyd and plain sewing are given to the children as soon as they are large enough to handle the necessary tools, implements and materials. It is found that the acquisition of skill and the ability to make itself useful may be made matters of the greatest interest to it at a very early age, and it is not infrequently found that little ones of seven or eight become quite expert with the needle and with the implements in use in the other departments. Their preliminary training also has this value, it gives an opportunity to watch the child and to ascertain the trend of its mechanical thought. During this period, its tastes in the matter of work, and the character of the occupations around its home that pay best, are discussed with it, in order that the trade it is to take up for its life work may be decided upon. Even where there is no probability of the child having to work for a living, a knowledge of some form of handiwork is insisted upon, so that if the unexpected happens and it is obliged to get its own living, it is safe. The finest of tools and the most modern machinery complete the outfit of every department.

Physical Care.

Unremitting attention to the bodily health of the child continues during its whole pupilage, the utmost care being exercised in all the minutiae of child life. The food is simple but of the finest quality and always well cooked, and the most careful oversight is continued during meal hours. The meat is cut for the children too small to cut it for themselves; every caution given to prevent too rapid eating; ample time allowed for the processes of mastication and deglutition; care being taken that violent exercise shall not immediately follow eating; the use of candy and other indigestible foods between meals discouraged; the clothing of children careless enough to expose themselves to the weather at once changed; the ventilation everywhere is carefully watched; every safeguard is placed around them to keep them from accident or injury, and everything done to conserve bodily health and strength and to afford a sure foundation for the future. Systematic

the child. The result has been, years of well-nigh uninterrupted health within the school.

Manners and Morals.

The personal decorum of the children is made a subject of careful attention. The thought is that nothing will have a greater bearing upon their future lives than the way they conduct themselves towards those around them, and that no more important is the influence of their intellectual and industrial training than the cultivation in them of that courteous consideration for the rights of others that will insure for them a similar regard from those with whom they are destined to come in contact.

There is daily instruction also upon the general principles of morality and religion. Religion is the foundation of all human life. On the foundations of religion rests all work, all activity, and it is therefore evident that education, that is the preparation of man for life and activity, must be founded on religion. Truth, kindness, honesty, decorum, justice, purity, and the rest of those moralities that are the basis of all religion are carefully instilled. Aside from these the child is encouraged to attend the services of the Church of which its parents are members or of such church as parents shall specify. Absolutely nothing sectarian or denominational is at any time taught.

The school and its grounds constitute a little world of its own and an excellent newspaper compiled by the boys and their instructor in Printing, illustrated with half-tones that are engraved in the half-tone department, gives each month a full resume of the news of the school.

A superb collection of pictures ornament the walls of the main building a library, of three thousand volumes fill its book shelves, a judicious amount of entertainment is provided for the students, and every possible provision is here made for a thorough training of the "Children of Silence" in the state.

J. P. W.

class instruction by a skilled trainer in a well-equipped gymnasium is daily given, and out of door games during all leisure hours, encouraged. A rigid physical examination is made of each child, looking towards the correction of any defect. The conditions of the vital organs are carefully observed, and, to supplement these observations, inquiries are addressed to parents to ascertain whether there is particular weakness in any organ or tendency to any disease. Thus preparation is made to meet and combat any attack upon the health of

MESSRS. C. C. CODMAN, of Chicago, and W. H. Schaub, of St. Louis, are going right ahead with their plans for an athletic tournament during convention week at St. Louis. A good many letters of enquiry are being received by Mr. Codman as to date, rules of the events, etc., from which it is safe to figure on a list of entries worthy the efforts being put into the plan by its promoters. It is about understood that the contests will take place on Thursday evening, August 25.

The World's Fair Committee of the Pas-a-Pas Club has gone to work and arrangements are now under way for the special train party from this city. Chairman Regensburg has issued a circular letter inviting those going to the convention via this city to arrange things so as to "consolidate" with the Chicago party.

The Indianapolis deaf are also making the same kind of arrangements, with Albert Berg in charge of the details, intending to combine with Columbus, Dayton and other Ohio points, via the Panhandle route.

By the way, mentioning Mr. Berg's name reminds me of the added interest and attraction his letters from Indianapolis are giving to the *Deaf American*, and, at the same time, of some other letters of his dating back over ten years.

These latter letters were his letters in the *Register* reporting the World's Congress and National Association meetings at Chicago in 1893, which I have only lately been reading over, and I wish to say, with no "Chicago-esque" desire to brag, that if St. Louis puts up as good a program for the entertainment of her guests this Summer she will be doing very well indeed.

There seems to be a desire in certain quarters to raise a rumpus over the social program at St. Louis. It is my belief Mr. Cloud and his co-workers on the committee know what they are about and, to judge by the chairman's replies to some of his would-be critics, able to take care of themselves. Chicagoans ought to hark back to the times of '93 and remember the job they had on their hands in those days and what kind of a "picnic" it really was, before they start in the critic business.

President Stuttsman, of the Illinois Alumni Association, has announced that the reunion of that association slated for this Summer has been postponed to 1905. On the other hand the Illi-



A CLASS IN DRESSMAKING.



IN THE KINDERGARTEN.—N. J. SCHOOL.

mois Association of the Deaf, an offshoot of the Alumni Association, through its president, Mr. Gray, announces its meeting at East St. Louis, Illinois, August 18 21 inclusive.

O. H. Regensburg, since his return from California, has left the printing business for good, it seems. He is advertising man for a large glove manufacturing concern and from samples of his "labor" shown me, seems to be in his element.

The *Chicago American* of May 16 contained an illustrated account of the saving by Miss Blanche Keller of Kokomo, Ind., of a child's life at the risk of her own. She dragged the baby from in front of a fast moving engine, having her skirt torn off, so close was their escape. Miss Keller is a typesetter in a Kokomo newspaper office, and is a relative of Helen Keller's.

The Ladies' Aid Society gave its annual supper May 14 at the church lecture room. The attendance was large and the menu excellent. Here's the latter:

MENU.

FIRST COURSE— <i>American Style.</i>	
Beef Loaf	Saratoga Chips.
Jelly Pickles,	Radishes.
SECOND COURSE— <i>African Style.</i>	
Banana and Orange Salad.	
Tea Wafers.	
THIRD COURSE— <i>Icelandic Style.</i>	
Ice Cream	Cake.
FOURTH COURSE— <i>Chinese Style.</i>	
Coffee	Tea.

The "deadly parallel" is somewhat out of date, but here is one up-to-date, nonsensical as the "casus belli" really is:

A new suburb has sprung up on the south side since the moving fever struck Chicago. Dummyville, Ill., is its high sounding name. The reason for this most absurd name is that about fifteen of the aristocratic south side deaf-mutes live within a stone's throw of each other, hence the name. Waymanville was at first suggested and would have been agreed upon had Mr. Wayman lived in this neighborhood longer, but contrary to the wishes of the deaf the above name was, however, agreed upon.—*The Deaf American.*

The annual "oratorical contest" of the Ladies' Aid Society was held April 23. Those entered were: Fred E. Ryan, representing the Chicago division of the F. S. D., the Rev. P. J. Hasenstab, representing the Pas-a-Pas Club, and Chester C. Codman, last year's winner and "defender of the



pneumonia, and on the advice of his physician secured from the Automatic Electric works a month's leave of absence. He will spend this in the South and his many friends hope the change will prove the all-necessary towards his complete recovery.

I clip the following from the *Chicago Daily News*:

According to a letter received by Ed. Hurlburt, a Memphis player who caught many games for Los Angeles in the California league last year, Hoy, the famous deaf-mute player formerly with Washington and Cincinnati National league clubs and also the Chicago White Stockings has amassed a fortune with which he intends to retire from baseball struggles.

"I'll never play another game of ball," writes Hoy to Hurlburt. "I've saved \$50,000 from my earnings and investments and have played my last game. I don't know where I'll locate yet, but I may decide to go to Honolulu and invest some money in sugar refineries."

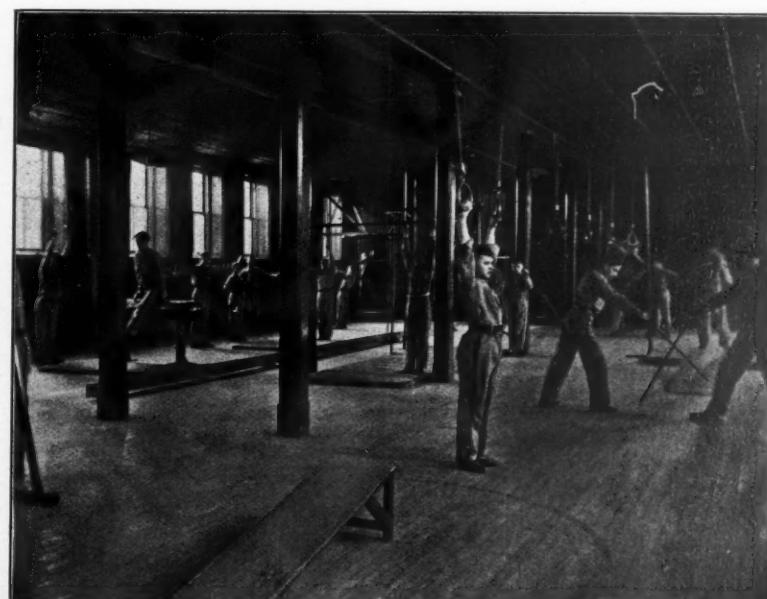
The Pas-a-Pas Literary Circle's meeting for May, held the evening of May 28, had a program made up of selections appropriate to the nearness of Memorial Day. Dr. Dougherty, the Lit's president, has been fortunate in his having so far had smooth sailing and excellent programs with an encouraging attendance at every meeting. The Lit would do the right thing by putting the doctor up for re-election at its coming election of officers.

The Chicago division of the F. S. D. had its semi-annual election of officers last month, and the result placed the following named gentlemen at the helm of the division: John P. Dahe, president; John Scharr, vice president; John J. Piskac, secretary; Washington Barrow, treasurer; Adolph Jacoby, director; Frank Friday, sergeant. The division now has a total membership of sixty-one, and is prospering at a rate that is, to say the least, encouraging to its officers and to the grand division of the society.

The annual picnic of the Pas-a-Pas club will be held July 23, and that of the Chicago Division, F. S. D., on August 13.

In reading Mr. Reider's June article on the problems of the Fraternal Society of the Deaf, or any other like organization of our class, has to provide for and solve, I wish, as president of the Society, to say I can but agree with him as to the seeming magnitude of the task ahead of the organization, but although Mr. Reider evidently speaks by the card and seems to have "been up against it himself" at some time or other, I am going to be contrary and sanguine enough to refuse to, in behalf of my fellow-workers in "the cause," profit by his expert opinion and trust to a determined effort "from out of the West" to accomplish what has been started—to make the

Continued on page 154.



THE GYMNASIUM.—N. J. SCHOOL.

THE SILENT WORKER.



SILENT WORKER ENO
EXPERIMENTS AT COLUMBIA, ALEXANDRIA CO., VA.,
APRIL 30, 1904



IN venturing to write upon the subject of travel in the air it may be well to allay the fear of my readers by saying that I do not propose to indulge in a lengthy dissertation. I shall not attempt to cover the whole vast field, but shall merely outline the progress that has been made up to the particular invention with which this article deals.

A machine that will enable man to travel aerially. That has been the vision of inventors and scientists for many weary years. But the vision has never yet been realized. The balloon, in its various exhibitions, has been but limited in its achievements, while the flying machine, in the proper sense of the term, has not yet been successfully constructed. It yet remains for some scientist to solve successfully this problem of aerial navigation. Perhaps the man with whom this article will chiefly deal may prove to be that lucky scientist.

Men have made records of splendid endeavor in this direction. Dumont, who circled Eiffel Tower in France in the attempt to go heavenward in his air-ship devised after the fashion of a balloon, deserves credit for bravery and perseverance. We have seen how Prof. Langley attempted to fly over the waters of the Potomac in a machine whose construction was based on the theory of a bird's wings and their action in flight. This machine, the Aerodrome, was, as we know, unsuccessful. The thing turned turtle in mid-air and treated its operator to a bath which he had no particular desire to take at that hour and place. Space forbids the description of other more or less successful tests which have been made in this fascinating line. Suffice it to say that the key which will unlock the door to this mystery has not yet been found.

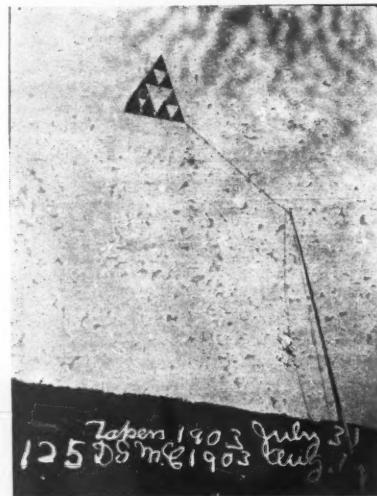
But the tetrahedral kite promises to be a success. The thought of any victory over the air by man is most inspiring. Many believe that Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, who recently gave tests with tetrahedral kites, has the key already in his hand, which will open the heavy doors and flood the world with the light of truth and science.

A kite seems a very simple thing, a toy for children; a cross of wood covered with paper, in shape of a diamond, with bits of paper tied at intervals upon a string, and a longer string to hold it to earth. Asiatic adults fly kites for amusement. The Chinese, Japanese and Malays have tailless kites, much superior to most European kites. That a scientist, however, should set to work to improve the structure of a kite and consider it seriously as a possible solution of the problem of aerial navigation is a new thing in the world. That is just what Dr. Bell has done, however.

An Australian named Laurence

**AERIAL
NAVIGATION**

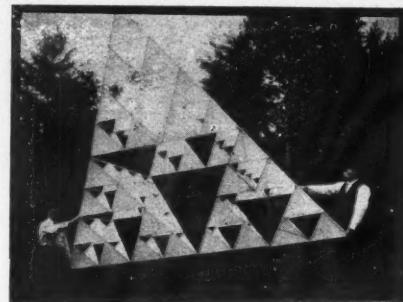
BY GUY PENUM ALLEN



FROM A COPYRIGHTED PHOTOGRAPH BY GILBERT H. GROSVENOR.

Hargrave invented a box kite which seemed to offer a good basis for the construction of a flying machine. This form of kite is the starting point in Dr. Bell's invention.

Dr. Bell gave a most interesting exhibition, or rather demonstration, of his aeroplane theory of aerial navigation on the thirtieth of April last, from the top of a hill back of Arlington, at Columbia, Virginia, before an audience of about five hundred people. It was the great privilege of



COPYRIGHT BY GILBERT H. GROSVENOR SILENT WORKER ENO 3
THE BELL TETRAHEDRAL KITE.

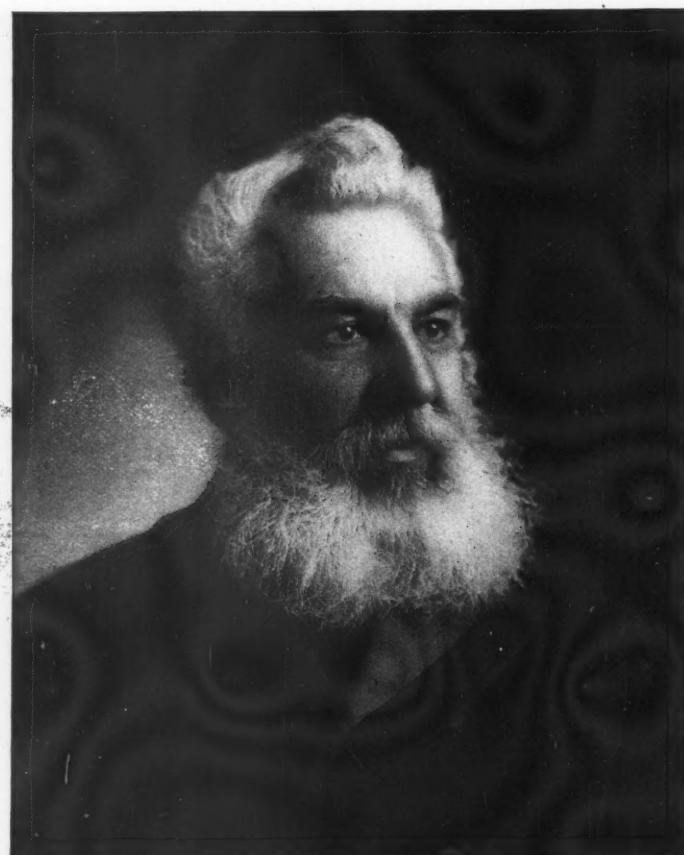
the writer of this article to be present at this interesting occasion.

The inventor of the telephone brought forward five large kites of peculiar pattern. They were covered with vivid crimson silk. Against a background of blue sky, with Washington Monument and the National Capitol in the distance, the effect of these flaming kites was unique and splendid. The tests were successful in every respect. The kites used in this demonstration were only models, about three meters or six feet in length. In his laboratory in Nova Scotia Dr. Bell has kites thirty feet in size. Three of the kites used in Virginia were of spruce wood. Each weighed about 1291 grams and had a flying weight of 374 grams to the square meter. One kite was made of aluminium and weighed 1617 grams with a surface of 3464 square meters and a flying weight of 467 grams to the square meter. The last kite to be tried was a peculiar but artistic creation. Dr. Bell said he did not know how to fly it very well. It was about six feet long and fifteen inches wide. There was nothing suggestive of a kite about this long, narrow piece of mechanism. Yet it leaped into the air like a live thing, producing surprising results. It flew broadside, as it did. It was called the "Oionos" and its inventor expects great things from it.

Each kite was composed of sixteen tetrahedrons or smaller kites. Each tetrahedron was two meters in each dimension. This principle of "sixteen to one" promises well in kites, though it may have failed in currency. Each kite, as will be seen, is really made up of sixteen little kites. This arrangement enables the kite to increase in weight in proportion as its size is enlarged.

Dr. Bell explained the structure of the kite frames. The spruce sticks are eight inches long each. Three of them are used to form a triangle. Then three more are connected to the ends of the first triangle and united together at a common apex. Thus, a figure is formed bounded by four triangles. This figure is called a cell. Other similar cells are added up to the number of sixteen, all in the shape of the first cell. Weight is decreased in binding the cells together by using one stick only where two cells are put together. Thus, a triangle requires three sticks while two triangles can be made easily with but five sticks. So, when the kites are covered with silk, the two triangles have double the resisting power of one, but one-sixth less weight than two ordinary triangles. By this method of saving weight a kite might be made large enough and with sustaining power enough to carry a motor and a man. The motor, Dr. Bell said, would take the place of the kite string.

Looking at the aluminium ribs of one of these kites, I could hardly believe that it would bear the weight of a man. But its strength was proved when a weight of one hundred and sixty pounds hung from it without the slightest indication of any strain or break in the kite. It was the inventor's intention to bind four of his models into one that we might:



BY COURTESY OF THE VOLTA BUREAU,

DR. ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL.

follow its action, but insufficiency of wind prevented.

This interesting exhibition will never be forgotten by those who were fortunate enough to witness it. Not the least interesting feature of the occasion was the great inventor himself.

He entered into the spirit of his kite flying with all the zest and energy of a schoolboy, now scampering across the green turf, now reeling in the string, now stopping to explain to learned men of the scientific details of his promising invention. The knowledge of what Dr. Bell

has already accomplished in scientific discovery, his enthusiasm for his kite theory, and his wonderfully charming personality all helped convert us to the belief that the flying machine as a common means of travel is not far off.

The Accomplishments of Helen Keller



MISS HELEN KELLER graduated from Radcliffe College in June. When Helen was admitted, she had already surmounted tremendous obstacles in preparing herself to pass the Harvard Examinations which alone admit to the privileges of the girls' College at Cambridge.

Miss Annie Sullivan, Helen's bosom friend and teacher, has, for many years, devoted herself with self denial to the important work of broadening the field of her mental vision.

It was under the instruction of Arthur Gilman, for many years treasurer of Radcliffe college, that the bulk of Miss Keller's preparation was accomplished. When Mr. Gilman was consulted by Miss Sullivan, he at first refused to admit her pupil, Helen, for he thought the undertaking was an almost hopeless task, but Miss Sullivan pushed the matter on strenuously and successfully and the work was begun.

After becoming familiar with what Helen had done, Mr. Gilman was surprised to see that Helen passed in all her examinations to her credit except in experimental physics. And Helen later on got over this obstacle by the substitution of its alternatives, text books, physics and astronomy. When she first met the word "Mercury," for instance, and was taken to the laboratory to look at it, she took some in her hand and readily enough understood that the stuff was quicksilver. When she spilled some on the floor and attempted to pick it up, she found it extremely elusive. Then she weighed a bottle-full with nearly accurate results. As for astronomy, when provided with a planetarium upon which she could feel the position of the heavenly bodies, this gave no difficulties.

Geometry and algebra were hard for the bright girl with her only sense of touch to help her, but she mastered these subjects by patience and labor.

When the meaning of *chicana* was explained to Helen by Mr. Gilman and he showed her the trick by which the New Englanders nullified an act of Parliament, Helen replied: "That was the way in which the case was decided in the 'Merchant of Venice.' It was a legal quibble that Bellario taught Portia." Since that time Mr. Gilman has changed his mind and now he believes that Helen has the logical mind even if all women are held to lack it.

Helen is very apt at quotations in which she holds a most wonderfully retentive memory.

On one occasion, when she visited a girls' school in Boston, she astonished all with the quickness with which she would fit to an object some of the little poetry she then knew. The heads of Nero, one representing him as a child and the other as an emperor, were examined by Helen on this occasion and then she said that it was strange that such a sweet and innocent child could develop into the wicked man she knew Nero to have been.

Venus was afterwards recognized and a head of Zeus suggested at once a vivacious recitation of

these Homeric lines pertaining to Athena: "She suddenly sprang from the immortal head whirling her pointed lance, huge Olympus was shaken to its base under the weight of the gray-eyed goddess, and all around the earth groaned terribly." Helen was 11 years old when this visit took place.

When Helen entered Radcliffe, the examination papers were presented to her in the Braille raised point system and she wrote out the answers upon a type writer in the use of which she is an adept. Her teachers say that while at snap questions she has no more aptitude than her fellow students, when time permits her she gets ahead of her more fortunate comrades in the quality of her work.

She has taken up courses in advanced Latin and Greek in which she has acquitted herself

has been studied. The daily theme course known as English 22, would present some difficulties to a girl of Helen Keller's ability. From one of the essays written during her preparatory years may be seen the exquisite nature of her thoughts. The subject she chose was "A Noble Man." Helen began, "I certainly don't mean a man of high rank, power or wealth as the Romans did, but to my mind a noble man is he, who strives to attain that which is beautiful and imperishable—love. Love is the foundation upon which all nobility must rest. If a man has love in his heart, it will find its expression in many beautiful qualities such as patience, courage and charity. A noble man is patriotic, honest and firm; he labors not for promotion but for the sake of the good which his work will bring to those around him. He is a true friend whom all can trust."

The history course pursued by Miss Keller is conducted by Professor Archibald Cary Coolidge, a son of the late Minister to France. Prof. Coolidge is a very popular instructor and his course is one of the pleasantest given in Cambridge. This work has always been of most keen interest to a student possessing such enthusiasm for history as Helen Keller has evinced.

Miss Keller is, in the main, just a pleasant normal girl, energetic, fond of fun, and delighting in social pleasures, for her remarkable intellectuality, she is gifted with a wonderful memory as well as the philological kind of mind. All languages are a joy to her and since she learned to speak English by placing her fingers upon the lips of her instructor, she could, of course, learn the oral part of her own language in precisely the same way. Her grasp of English and her aptitude in the matter of literary allusions is nothing short of wonderful. Her work in translating languages foreign to herself is very brilliant and gives a clear and forceful picture of whatever scene is being described.

Miss Keller is very popular with her college comrades and many of them are learning the manual language in order that they may hold ready intercourse with her. When people speak plainly, Helen can almost always understand what is said by placing her fingers on the lips of the speaker. Her appreciation of everything that is brought to her attention is exceptionally keen.

The most indomitable energy has marked Helen's course in college. Though she is not puffed up into conceit, she thinks she can, with effort, climb any intellectual height that speaking men and women can. Her teachers feel assured that her intellectual power may be attributed to her long and respectable line of ancestry, for the blood of the old Boston "Adams" people and that of Governor Spotswood and many blue blooded Southern gentlemen of parts have come down to Helen Keller. It seems that all Helen's studies don't in the least impair her health for she is a fine specimen of a well preserved young woman. She is extremely fond of outdoor exercises and is a great pedestrian. She wheels for her pleasure and sews and crochets. All in all she is, without doubt, the most wonderful blind girl the world has yet seen.

J. C. P.



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MISS HELEN KELLER.

SILENT WORKER ENG.

most creditably.

Of the subjects which this remarkable girl has studied, perhaps the most difficult course she has met is French 2A in Harvard and Radcliffe. It deals with prose and poetry of La Fontaine, Corneille, Racine, Moliere, Victor Hugo, George Sand, Alfred de Musset and Paine. This is a full course and has three hours a week of recitation work.

Miss Sullivan accompanies Helen and sits close by her and gives her in the manual language whatever the instructor may be saying. The German course is mainly conducted in English by Helen, but a good deal of difficult Schiller

THE SILENT WORKER.

Gallaudet College,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

WITH this last letter and the advent of hot weather, one's feelings incline towards vacation. Indeed, it is with difficulty that one sets out to do anything, but according to an old sage "once started you are half done," so what's the use running around moaning this old complaint: "It's too hot to eat; it's too hot to die, and it's hot to cry?"

The Green has been looking its very best for the past few weeks as the several views here shown will attest. It is, in fact, about the only pleasant nook in the north-east part of the city, and on Sunday afternoon fresh-air seekers turn away with sad eyes when they observe the notice, "Visitors not allowed on Sunday," hanging on the gate. It is no wonder, then, that people line up along the stone-wall, and long to enjoy the cool shade of the many trees on the lawn. It has been suggested by some that the city turn the Patterson estate into a Park and thus give the north-east people a breathing spot. This could not be a better suggestion and such an improvement would help the Green not a little. It would serve to shut off the smoke, and unsightly railroad tracks which are now being constructed for the new Union Station approach. But it takes time and money, and we can only hope that such an improvement will be a part of the elaborate plans of the Government to beautify the city.

On June 22nd the College will finish its fortieth year of existence, and the thirty-fifth graduating class will step out into the world. Not a few are glad at the approach of vacation and most of them will go singing:

Good bye, O, Kendall Green, good-bye,
We're going home, we're going home.
The dust will gather on our books,
The halls grow dim and desolate;
The garlic strew the campus o'er,
For we are all agoing home.
Good-bye, O, Kendall Green, good-bye,
We're going home, we're going home.

Good-bye, O, Kendall Green, good-bye,
We're going home, we're going home.
Some good old faces will be gone
When in the Fall we come again,
But there will be new ones to greet
And take the vacant places left.
Good-bye O, Kendall Green, good-bye,
We're going home, we're going home.

The year, as a whole, has been very successful one, and no such mix-ups, and the like, that happened last year, occurred to upset the whole community. There have been abundant privileges, and the monotony and hum-drum of study have been cut short by different side issues, all of which seemed to refresh the tired minds of the students. Of course the Seniors are sorry to leave such a place as Kendall Green with its manifold advantages and pleasant associations, but all life is in a sense a place of learning and a preparation. They will leave it with broadened intellects, and better fitted for the experiences and trials of every-day life. Yet there are those who will leave with joyful anticipations of a change, and with a sense of relief from exacting study.

Several months ago the college correspondents announced that Mr. Kim, our normal student from Korea, had been forced to discontinue his observations here on account of the War in the East. This was true and the different school papers have been giving their ideas upon the matter, some adding to and others reducing the facts. We wish to make the whole affair clear. It is this: at the beginning of the war the Korean Legation was called home but as Mr. Kim wished to continue his observation of the methods used in teaching the deaf, he received permission from the Emperor to remain in America. As Mr. Kim has a wife and two children it was necessary to support them, but owing to the war it was very unsafe to send checks or cablegrams, so our friend was left in a predicament. Then the Emperor was forced to flee from his throne, and no one knew where he was in hiding. Mr. Kim endeavored to reach him through U. S. Minister

Allen, but there came no reply, thereupon he spoke to Secretary Hay and Dr. Gallaudet about the matter. These two gentlemen immediately wrote a long letter to Mr. Allen and on May 3rd word was received to the effect that a commission was on the way for Mr. Kim. This commission will make him either Minister, Secretary or Attaché. Mr. Kim has recently returned to the



PHOTOS BY LINDSTROM
THE COLLEGE CAMPUS IN SUMMER.

College and will continue his observations for another year, should nothing serious happen.

Mr. Kim has been in America for a number of years, and took a course at Howard University in this city. During the summer he worked at the Soldiers' Home and it was while there that he became interested in the deaf. Several of the College students were employed there at that time, and by frequent visits to the College he became deeply attached to their cause for education. Perhaps some day he will be the Gallaudet of Korea or Japan.

Toward the close of College it is very interesting to note what the Seniors have to say concerning their course which is soon to end. Certainly there are regrets at certain shortcomings, and almost without exception not one can confess that he has received the full benefit of his five years in college. This is only natural, for one cannot reach perfection, yet there is a notch which one ought to reach and if possible go beyond it. Some regret that they have been so economical and denied themselves much that is a part of college life; others regret that they have lost opportunities for self help, and for the betterment of the College. Yet the most significant regret made by quite a number this year is that they did not earlier avail themselves of the advantages offered for technical education. Indeed, this branch of education should have more and more attention owing to the growth of pure oralism and subsequent small demand for deaf teachers. This is clearly exemplified by the fact that not one of this year's graduating class have been able to get a position in the schools, while the four Normal fellows and students received appointments early in the Spring. And what is more, several of the schools are reported as having asked for Normals after all had received positions. Some schools have even established normal departments of their own. This should go to urge upon future students the wisdom of entering college and pursuing the course with a definite object in view. It has often been said that "a man without a purpose is like a ship without a rudder." Of course the tide may turn and the popularity of oralism decrease, but what are the many graduates to do in the meantime? To teach one's fellowmen is a noble and exalted occupation, but all cannot teach, and the deaf cannot teach speech! Thus the best thing to do will be to strike out upon new lines, and show the world what the deaf are capable of doing. But by all means,

"Follow thy star through Life's black-shadowed hollow;
Follow that gleam, though never so faint or far;
With all the might of thy soul sinew follow
Thy star!"

H. D. DRAKE. 04,

CHICAGO.

Continued from page 150.

Fraternal Society of the Deaf the organization it was intended to be, wants to be and its members believe it will be; an organization every intelligent, thinking deaf man will be glad to affiliate himself with. Of course, the determining factor in accomplishing this result will be in the way the society is managed in this its early life—and the good words spoken by those who are to those who are not as yet acquainted with it and its objects. The young men who organized and were sponsors for the society had an abiding faith in its ultimate success and if those who succeed or have succeeded them in its management can but live up to what is expected of them and do as well as their predecessors the ultimate result desired will be all the easier. The older ones among us will remember a good many things which in these days are the biggest kind of successes that when they were first brought out or to public notice had "impossible" thrown at them, and it is with this to recollect and the knowledge that "nothing succeeds like success" that the Society is striving to prove the author of the latter quotation was right.

As to "locking horns" with any other organization—we would much prefer to lock arms; and will whenever opportunity offers. Here in Chicago the Pas-a-Pas club, with its some seventy odd members, and the Chicago Division of the F. S. D. are on the most friendly and fraternal of footings, the members of the one being also members of the other, so what is (to paraphrase) sauce for Chicago can be sauce for any other town or city.

In winding up this my last letter for the Summer, I wish to say that should apologies be due any one for any statement made in my "department" during the year they are freely offered.

With the hope that the "staff" and our readers enjoy a most pleasant and profitable vacation I beg to subscribe myself,

Yours for fraternity,
F. P. GIBSON.

St. Louis

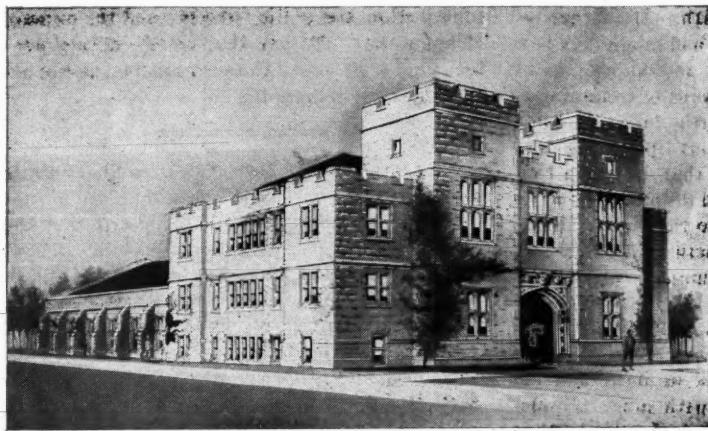
THE case of Miss Louisa Thomas mentioned in a previous letter, has assumed a new phase. It will be remembered that shortly after the probation of her father's will about two years ago, she was committed to the local hospital for the insane and some of her relatives were appointed guardians of the legacy left her by her father. It has never been quite clear to Miss Thomas' friends why she was sent to a hospital for the insane or by what process she was detained there. When relatives later on tried to break her father's will without, however, effecting her share of the legacy, Miss Thomas was produced as a witness. There seemed to be no saner person on the witness stand in that case than Miss Thomas and that fact so impressed one of the attorneys that he further interested himself in her case, secured her release from the hospital and, in her behalf has sued, the parties

heir, Mrs. Jones, *nee* Estella Forbes, is visiting her parents in Omaha.

Mr. Bernard Wessel and Mamie Hienmeyer, two popular young people in Roman Catholic Circles, were married May 18th.

Mr. George F. Flick, of Baltimore, has been selected as the official photographer of the various conventions of the deaf in St. Louis, August 20-27.

St. Thomas' Mission was begun in 1875 with occasional services by the Rev. A. W. Mann, on May 30, 1891, it became an organized Mission of the diocese in charge of the present minister. The anniversary of its organization is annually celebrated by a supper on the Saturday evening nearest the anniversary date and by a special service on the Sunday following. Miss Annie M. Roper had charge of the supper and social arrangements this year, assisted by Misses Myers, Molloy, Schwier, Herdman, Klug, Schum, Weisser, Steidemann, Mrs. Harden and others. The



PHYSICAL CULTURE BUILDING—WORLD'S FAIR.

instrumental in sending her there for \$10,000 damage for unlawful commitment and detention.

*
At the annual meeting of the St. Louis Gallaudet Union, held on the third Friday evening in May, the following officers for the ensuing year were elected by acclamation: President, Mr. A. O. Steidemann; Vice-President, Miss Ivy Myers; Secretary, Miss Pearl Herdman; Treasurer, Miss Clara L. Steidemann. Mr. Steidemann and Miss Myers are both graduates of Gallaudet School and of Gallaudet College and will no doubt make ideal presiding officers of the Gallaudet Union. Misses Herdman and Steidemann are hearing teachers in Gallaudet School who are actively interested in the affairs of the deaf.

*
Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Hoy and their little son Carson stopped off in St. Louis for ten days on their way to Cincinnati from Los Angeles recently. They made the residence of Rev. J. H. Cloud their headquarters during their stay, at which place they were tendered a reception before their departure. They propose to settle permanently in the suburbs of Cincinnati.

*
"Much Ado About Nothing" was the subject of a well attended Shakspearian reading which Rev. Mr. Cloud gave recently under the auspices of the local Kerr Fund Committee. This Committee is assisting in the raising of funds to place a bust of the late founder and first superintendent of the school for the deaf at Fulton in the chapel of that institution.

*
Mr. Robert P. MacGregor, of Columbus, Ohio, has accepted an invitation from the Local Committee to give a lecture on "Jerusalem" on the evening of August 21st.

*
Mr. Clyde S. Jones is receiving many congratulations these days over the advent of a son and

attendance was quite large and the social and financial success of the affair most gratifying. The following menu was served: roast beef and gravy, mashed potatoes, string beans, sliced tomatoes, radishes, pickles, bread and butter, coffee, tea, ice-cream and cake.

*
Memorial Day at Gallaudet School was duly observed by a varied and interesting programme arranged by Miss Pearl Herdman. One of the special features was the presentation to the school of two fine large flags purchased by funds raised for that special purpose by the late Mr. John Stuart, who always took an active interest in the school. In accepting the flags the principal took occasion to refer to Mr. Stuart's enthusiasm in all good works and the loss the school sustained by his death.

*
The Rev. Oliver J. Whildin, of Baltimore and Southern dioceses, was the guest of the Rev. J. H. Cloud for a few days the later part of May. He attended the anniversary social of the Mission and officiated at St. Thomas' the following day. It was his first visit to St. Louis, but all who had the pleasure of meeting him then sincerely hope he will come again and as often as his work may make it possible for him to do.

*
Convention week, Aug. 20-27, has the following social features definitely arranged and more coming:

1. Reception in the Missouri State Building.
2. Lecture by Mr. R. P. MacGregor.
3. Reception to delegates and leading citizens.
4. Grand Ball at the Liederkranz Hall.
5. Banquet at the Mercantile club.
6. Reception at the French Pavilion.

The National Association was organized on August 25, 1880, and the grand banquet at the St. Louis Convention will be given August 25,—the date of organization.

* * *

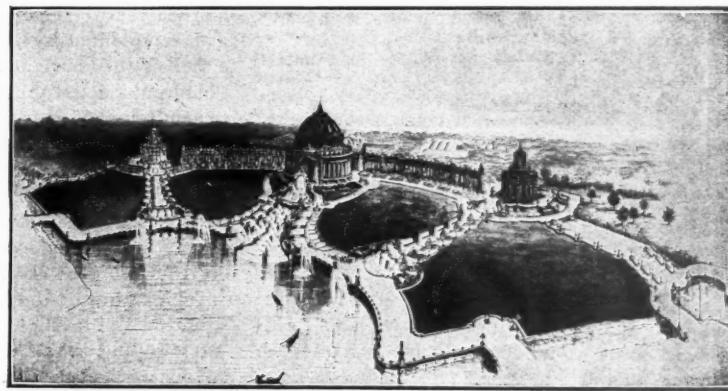
Lancaster, Pa.

ON Wednesday, June 8th, a fine exhibition of Edison's moving pictures will be given in this city by a stranger, a Mr. Flick, of Baltimore, Maryland. The proceeds are to be for the replenishing of the Treasury of our Mission which is in charge of Rev. F. C. Simleau. The tickets for the affair and some advertising have been done by a friend of the writer's, who is editor of the Lancaster *New Era*. It is hoped the affair may prove a great success, as already tickets are selling rapidly.

A party of the deaf of Lancaster took a walk the last Sunday of May to Witmer (about five miles away), where they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Kaufman. We had "lots of fun" with Bertha, the cute little hearing daughter of our host and hostess.

Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Albright, Mr. Lewis Frederick and "yours truly" spent Decoration Day fishing along the Conestoga, afterwards being entertained at supper by Mr. and Mrs. J. Miller Purvis at "Archdale Farm."

Mrs. and Mrs. Rohrer, Mr. and Mrs. Kulp, Messrs. John and Martin Denlinger, spent Sun-



THE CASCADES—WORLD'S FAIR.

day at "Archdale Farm." They had a tip-top time!

Wednesday, June 1st, we attended the wedding of Miss Lily Kenzler, for whom we have worked over four years. She is a lovely and a loveable woman and we wish her much joy and happiness in her new life. Not knowing what to send one who had every thing heart could wish for, we sent, as a joke, a tiny broom bearing a card inscribed.

As 'tis to be your wedding day,
This broom to you I'll send;
In sunshine use the bushy part,
In storms—the other end,

which created much merriment.

The new Parish House of St. James' was used by the deaf for the first time this month and we are all highly pleased with it. Having a fine raised platform and transparent glass windows, the light is fine and is much more suitable for those who can only understand by seeing. The cost of the building was \$17,500 and is a rich yet plain and substantial structure of brown stone. We hope the deaf will appreciate the free use of this handsome place of worship and contribute towards its support when asked to do so.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben. Musser recently went to Columbia where they called upon Mrs. Leslie Hooper. When asked if they caught any (Columbia being a shad's Paradise) they said they caught a whale.

And now the sweet girl graduate hold forth upon learned themes for the gratification of her sleepy audience and then she'll lie her home to face life and its stern duties in earnest. Alas!

It was a sweet girl graduate
Who biscuits tried to make,
(Already having tried her hand
On a batch of pig-iron cake)
She stirred away right faithfully,
Until did ache her bones,
But the product of her long day's toil
Was sold for paving stones!

Farewell to the dear SILENT WORKER and its readers until the wheel of time brings October round again! GERTRUDE M. DOWNEY.

THE SILENT WORKER.



[Entered at the Post Office in Trenton as Second-class matter.]

VOL. XVI. JULY, 1904. NO. 10

JOHN P. WALKER, M.A., Editor.
GEORGE S. PORTER, Publisher.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY from October to July inclusive, at the New Jersey School for the Deaf.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: 50 cents a year, invariably in advance. Liberal commission to subscription agents. Foreign subscriptions, 70 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES made known on application. The high literary character of the paper and its general appearance make it a valuable advertising medium. It reaches all parts of the United States and goes to nearly every civilized country on the globe.

ALL CONTRIBUTIONS must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

THE SILENT WORKER is not responsible for opinions expressed by correspondents on educational or other subjects.

ARTICLES FOR PUBLICATION should be sent in early to insure publication in the next issue.

REJECTED MANUSCRIPTS will not be returned unless stamp is enclosed.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS to
THE SILENT WORKER, Trenton, N. J.

Kindly Note. SCHOOL will re-open on Wednesday, September 14th. Please have children back promptly.

During the coming term, that of 1904-1905, there will be a holiday at Christmas, but none at Thanksgiving or Easter, and children will not be allowed to go home until after the Closing Exercises in June.

Decoration Day. ALTERNATE years, of late, we have had for our Decoration Day guests large delegations of our deaf friends from Pennsylvania and New York together with a full representation of the New Jersey Society, and so the 30th of May this year was rather preternaturally quiet with us. It was not without its enjoyments, however, and was, in some respects, one of the pleasantest holidays of the current term. The festivities began with a re-union on Saturday evening, that was attended by all of the children outside of the kindergarten, and this was followed by lawn sports and a match game of base-ball, on Monday morning, a reception, and second game of ball in the afternoon, and re-union of pupils and visitors in the evening, which continued well on towards the sma' hours. There was a score or more of visitors during the day, and as a social event, it was perhaps the most pleasant of the year.

Food for Thought. As educators of the deaf, it is our bounden duty to view our work from every standpoint and to give respectful hearing to the advocates of every theory.

The following may be a bit jarring to those of us who have embraced pure oral methods, but it comes from an authority so high as to render it worthy of the most respectful consideration, no less a one indeed than Mr. William Wade, of Oakmont. Mr. Wade has no pecuniary interest at stake, has made a careful study of the subject, and is a gentleman who has manifested interest in the deaf and blind in every way, and been unceasing in his efforts in their behalf.

"I learned," he says, "of a deaf man, who lost hearing in youth, who is now 22, and over 6 feet high. He was very carefully taught in a private pure oral school, and is remarkable for his distinct articulation, and is a fair lip-reader of some persons, but there his acquisitions from school ended. A year or so after leaving school, he became subject to morose, depressed spells, and, later, to fits of demoniac rage until he had to be sent to special care."

"His father happened to mention the case to me, and remarked that his son seemed to pine for company. I was rash enough to tell him that I was dead sure that what the young man needed was free association with somebody, and he could not associate with the hearing, as he was not a wonder as a lip-reader, and that as he did not know signs or manual spelling there was nobody he could have human sympathy with, and therefore the only chance for him was to manage to get him into the —— school, just to learn signs and manual spelling and have somebody he could be sociable with. His father remarked that the teacher who had taught the boy had represented to him that any knowledge of either of the above named means of communication would utterly ruin his articulation (I don't remember what was said about lip-reading) and asked what I thought about that, to which I replied that I didn't know and didn't care and he agreed that he was getting to think that he had been humbugged into sacrificing his son's happiness for a minor accomplishment. Fortunately, the very next day I got a letter from a prominent ex-pure oralist, a "crack" held up for admiration in that field, who lapsed from the faith after leaving school and took to signs and the manual alphabet, although with much trepidation but who wrote that the deaf, who took to signs, even at great loss in articulation, were enormous gainers in happiness thereby. I showed this letter to his afflicted father, who was much comforted thereby, and if the son does not get into the —— school it will not be from lack of effort on the father's part. Well, I wrote to my ex-pure oral friend and today have a letter saying, 'I was very much interested in the young man you mention. It is too sad that he is such a trial to his father; it is my conviction that it would do the son a world of untold good to attend the —— school long enough to learn the sign language so that he can associate with refined, cultured and sympathetic deaf-mutes. He will find that such society will awaken in him all that is noble, good and true and make him a manly, broad-minded young man. I hope that his admission to the —— school will be effected, for that is the only way for happiness to him.'

"Now, for once, I am not asking if I have advised aright. I took "expert opinion" on that and am satisfied, but I just want to know if there is not a good deal of sacrificing the mute's happiness for excellence in language, articulation, etc? In this case I am mighty sure there was. The enthusiastic teacher mistook language for happiness, and that will not go down and I am not sure that the mistake was not the product of intense prejudice.

"Now I thought that the view of one distinguished oralist was about right from the point of view that oralist took. That all instruction of those capable of oral instruction should be rigidly pure oralism, but that when the education was completed knowledge and use of signs and manual spelling was harmless enough. Whether this is correct or incorrect, I don't care a fig,

for the happiness of the subject thereof is not impaired, but I can not but have some very strong opinions of those who take the view of the innate and immutable wickedness of even so wicked a thing as signs.

"Nor do I think that more than the most minor number of pure oralists take the view this 'special' teacher did. I know positively that Mt. Airy holds no such leaky opinions, and I believe the same of the Horace Mann, Northampton and Wright schools, but I cannot entirely acquit them of responsibility for the sins of cranks, through their failing to reprobate such crazy antics and tactics, so many private teachers, and some schools, constantly practice.

"The good sense and right judgment of the reasonable element among pure oralists is the cloak, and the only cloak, for extravagances of a lot of deluded and deluders, and this reasonable element is the only one which can effectually sit down on the cranky element."

Theinalieable rights guaranteed to us by the constitution are, "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." To say that an educational system denies us one of these rights, is a severe arraignment of it indeed.

New Jersey's Place at the Fair. THE news from St. Louis is most cheering. It is universally conceded that the educational exhibit of our state is head and shoulders above any yet in place. Its quantity, its quality, its arrangement, everything about it, places it in the very front rank. Nor is this to be wondered at. Mr. Silas R. Morse, who is by the way a member of our State Board of Education, has superintended its collection and arrangement, and he has wrought with a persistency that could not but be fraught with such results. He has been, in previous exhibitions, a year ahead of his time, and at the great fair now in progress seems to have maintained his lead. It is not too much to say that for the finest educational exhibit from a single country or state that the world has ever seen, the United States is to-day indebted to Mr. Morse. As for exhibits from Schools for the Deaf, it is too early to speak, there are so many, as yet, conspicuous by their absence, but we have the faith to believe that, as at Charleston, New Jersey will hold a place among the first.

TO A DEAF FRIEND.

What shall I say? I wish thee every blessing
God's loving-kindness may find meet to send;
Health, home, and friends, a prosperous life-voyage,
And a brave heart to bear thee to the end.

I do not ask that sorrow ne'er may touch thee,
Knowing too well what poison lurks within
Life's brimming chalice when it overfloweth
With nought but what seems gladsome and serene.

I ask not that the walls of silence round thee,
Should'st be removed in thy earthly life,
For oft they are but God's own loving-kindness
To shut us in from worldly care and strife.

They shut us in to learn in His own presence
Those lessons hard, which only He can teach;
How to give comfort to the broken-hearted,
And through our sorrow other lives to reach.

But this I pray, that whatsoe'er betide thee,
Pleasure and joy, or suffering and woe,
God's presence may forever rest beside thee,
Guide, comfort, guard thee wheresoe'er you go.

E. G. A.

School and City

Mr. and Mrs. Brickwedel spent Sunday a week with us, much to the delight of Minnie and Etta Steidle.

Not to be outdone by us the High School has erected a tall flag-pole from which Old Glory will float on all "state" occasions.

For the first time in many moons the Superintendent's office now gets a half hour's sunshine towards the close of each day.

Little Miss Ranshaw has had to close her school term with a mild attack of the measles, an attack that has been shared by Johnny McNee.

It is no small amount of work to purchase tickets, make change, and attend to the transportation of so large a number of little folks as we have.

Interest in the Russo Japanese war continues, and every detail of the campaign in the far East is devoured with the greatest avidity by our boys and girls.

The grand stand was crowded on the 30th with fair maids and matrons who watched with the greatest interest the game between our boys and the High School nine.

Dawes Sutton, Bennie Abram, Cora DeWitte, Goldie Sheppard, Alice Battersby and Maud Thompson have made a requisition for an express wagon to fasten behind the lawn mower when Mr. Murray cuts the grass. What a notion!

"Hop Scotch" is the favorite game at present and it is enjoyed as much by the girls as by the boys. Of the former Clara Breese and Maud Griffiths are the champions. While Louis Servo and Luigi Pugliese hold the honors among the latter.

Maud Griffith, Letitia Haight, Hattie Alexander, Frieda Heuser and Annie Jackson take an especial delight in our lawns, and spend a while every day gathering up every bit of old paper or other unsightly thing that would mar their beauty.

Joe, the canary, eats his weight of chickweed every day, but then Joe earns all he gets and more too, by the delightful music he furnishes. Then too, Joe is so cheerful, never talks of his ailments, never abuses his neighbors, and while he does not work much himself, never belittles or interferes in any way with the work of those who do.

There's a golden winged wood-pecker with a home hereabouts. He spends a while on our lawn every day and is the busiest fellow you ever saw. He seems to find especial interest in the old roots that expose a surface here and there, and never goes away without a beak full of something that doubtless two or three young ones not far off get the benefit of.

There were a large number of visitors on Decoration Day, among them, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Glinn, Mr. and Mrs. Reed, Mr. Stoner, Marvin Hunt, George Wainwright, Charles Stevens, Charlie Schlippe, William Bennison, Charles Timm, Frank Wilson, Zazel Brugler, Grace Apgar, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Carl Stephenson, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, William Fricke, and Frederick Walz.

Industrial Department.

Dress Making.

A nice dress is being made for Mabel Snowden by Sadie Harway.

Annie Earnest is putting the finishing touches on a new dress for her little sister Ada.

A very pretty summer dress of blue lawn is being made by Mabel Snowden.

Maud Thompson has finished her book course and is doing plain sewing on the sewing machine.

Among the handiest in the use of the needle are Josie Burke, Clara Breese, Minnie Bogart, Jennie Claus, Sadie Daly, Anna Earnest and Alice Leary.

Alice Leary has just finished a handsome shirt-waist and has begun one for Louisa Duer.

Embroidery and Millinery.

Sadie Harway is making a very pretty centre piece. The figures are of old fashioned flowers.

A great improvement can be seen in Lillie Shaw's work this year.

Minnie Bogart has said she wants to be a milliner some day. She could fill the position now.

Although away from school, Jennie Temple is sewing on a beautiful center piece. She is a faithful worker.

Ideell Fox is working on an odd center piece. The figures are of wheat. It is done so well,

THE PRINTING DEPARTMENT.



that you imagine you are looking at the real thing.

Mabel Snowden worked over time to finish her second piece of embroidery, which was sent to the fair.

For good girls and good workers, nothing can be said too good of the Embroidery and Millinery classes.

Kindergarten.

The children are very much interested in raffia basket weaving.

Clay modeling is a delight to the children. We may have some sculptors among them.

Geo Bedford is the best in brush-work drawing.

Gottfried Kruetler has improved very much since coming to school. Also James Dunning, Goldie Shepherd and Edith Tussey.

In the water-color work Marie Sieben does best.

Wood-Working.

Charles Burt recently completed a very neat stool.

Louis Servo is making a small cabinet of drawers, which shows careful and skilful workmanship.

A shaving cabinet of oak is being made by Otto Reinke after drawings he prepared earlier in the season.

De Witt Staats is making a model yacht which he works on during the Saturday morning periods.

All of the boys are anxious to make useful articles which they can take home with them.

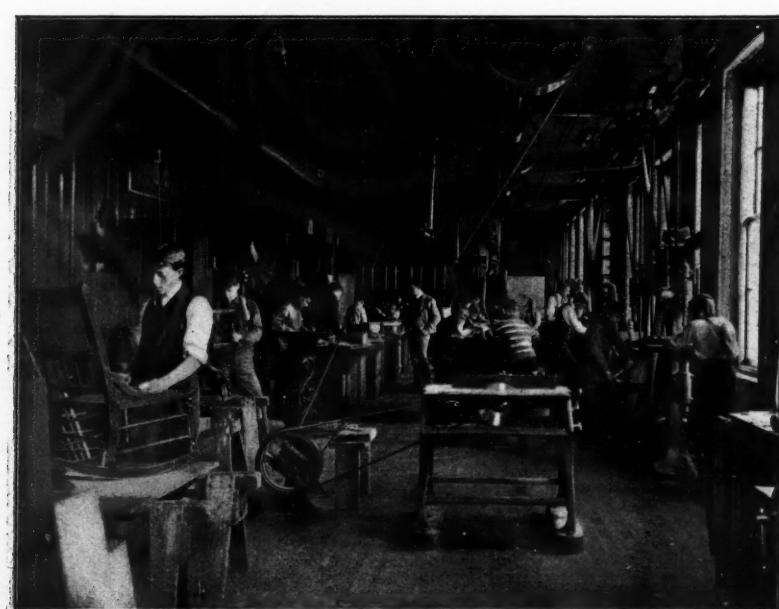
Isaac Lowe is at work on a carved picture frame he intends to take home.

Pace and Quigley, of the carving class, are working on sliding book racks of a very artistic design.

The running gear of the circular saw has been neatly cased in by the boys, which eliminates any possible danger from contact with the belt.

The scroll saw is a very interesting machine to the pupils of the wood-working classes and its usefulness is taxed to the utmost. Some of them are very proficient in the use of it.

The handsomely carved mahogany tray made by De Witt Staats, for the Exposition at St. Louis, was crowded out owing to lack of space. It has a place among the exhibits in this department.



THE WOOD-WORKING DEPARTMENT.

THE SILENT WORKER.

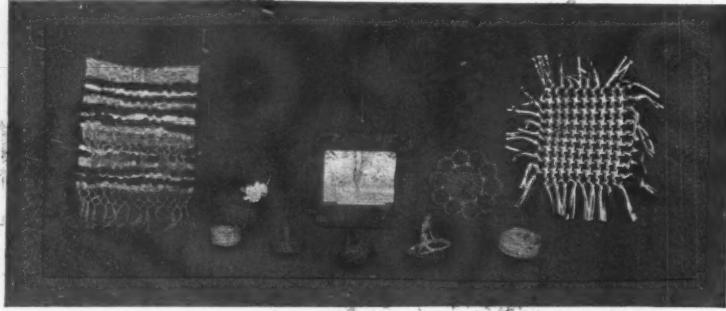


PHOTO BY PORTER WEAVING AND BASKETRY IN THE KINDERGARTEN DEPT.

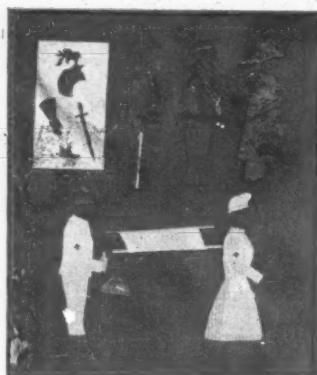


PHOTO BY PORTER BRAVE PEOPLE—KINDERGARTEN DEPT. SEQUENCE IN KINDERGARTEN BUTTON-SEWING.

To be successful in wood-working the very important lesson that must be learned is accuracy.

Printing and Engraving.

All the boys have done excellent work during the term, with perhaps one or two exceptions. The general decorum has been the best in years.

The instructor hopes for a new dress of type for the SILENT WORKER, as the type now in use has seen about ten years' service.

The present number of the SILENT WORKER was set up and printed by the boys in side of two weeks. They were stimulated to do this extra work by the thoughts of vacation which follows the issue of the last number.

Bennie Schornstein is only thirteen years old, but there is no work too hard nor too intricate for him to undertake.

Walter Hedden and Harry Dixon who were

added to the force last fall are making excellent progress.

William Henry is missed very much. We hope to see him back in the fall in robust health.

The present number of the SILENT WORKER is a pretty fair example of the average work turned out by this department. With new type and a better outfit for engraving we hope to do still better.

Two of the initial letters in the present number were made in the engraving department.

The accompanying picture shows a group of beginners taking their first lesson in technical terms used by printers. Characters are drawn on the slate with their meaning written opposite them; or questions are given and the boys are required to

write the answers. By this means much valuable information is gained. In a year or two they are transferred as "regulars" at the "case."



THE PRINTERS' FIRST LESSON.

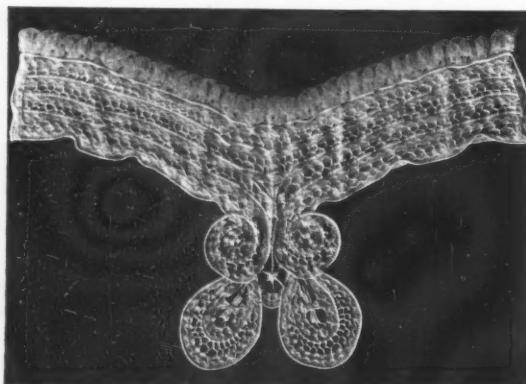


PHOTO BY PORTER COLLARETTE MADE IN THE DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT.



SILENT WORKER ENG. RAPHIA HAT MADE BY LILLIE SHAW.

Health Talk.

E. L. M.

BAG PUNCHING is one of the most enjoyable exercises a person can indulge in; it requires no extra amount of strength and a very small space is required to put up a punching bag drum or disc. It is not necessary to take lessons or have any instruction. All one has to do is to begin by striking the bag with one hand until that can be done continuously. After mastering the movement with one hand, try the other. Then alternate from right to left. The second movement is done by holding the clenched fists, palms facing each other, and striking the bag very rapidly with both fists together.

All the muscles of the body can be brought into play, after the many different movements have been mastered.

All the muscles of the arms and legs are used. The abdominal muscles are taxed more than any other set of muscles. Therefore this mode of exercise would be very beneficial to any one wishing to reduce any superfluous flesh on that part of the body. A few minutes use of the bag will bring out a profuse perspiration.

For girls a better exercise could not be found. It trains the eye, promotes grace of movement, takes off soft flesh and instead makes solid meat, gives strength and adds graceful curves to the arms and shoulders and develops a beautiful neck. A girl does not put on muscle like a boy. A boy's arm gets long muscles that stand out like whip-chords. A girl may do just as much exercise, but the muscle she develops make hard flesh, fill out hollows, make well rounded shoulders and arms.

It is not necessary to remove the clothing to do this exercise, but it would be better to do so if more than a very few minutes' exercise were to be taken. If possible a sponge bath should be taken after exercise of any kind. A clear skin is sure to follow if one will look after the needs of the body and take baths every day.

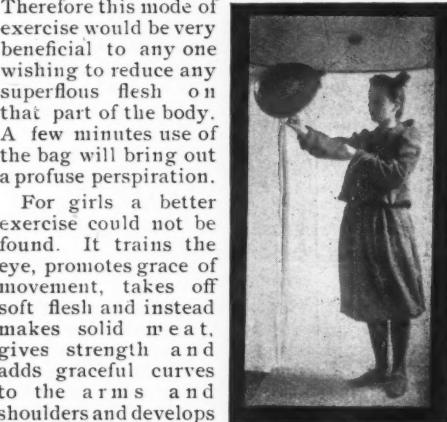
The cuts given illustrate a few of the first movements to be learned.

Cut one. Double both fists. Place thumbs together, strike the bag very rapidly, using a movement mostly from the shoulders.

Cut two. Strike the bag very rapidly, first with the right then the left hand. This can be done backward. Bend the body back and try and punch the bag over the head.

Cut three. Strike the bag with the left hand and as it rebounds hit it with the right elbow. Keep the left hand above the right in this movement and *vice versa*.

Cut four. Strike the bag with the right hand so it will pass in front of the body and to the left side, as it rebounds meet it with the left



elbow and from that rebound meet it with the left fist. Then right fist, right elbow, right fist and so on from side to side. After these simple movements have been mastered you can make your own combinations.

The last illustrates a good exercise for both young and old. A broom-stick or cane will answer the purpose. Both take hold of the stick, raise above the head. While one pulls down the other pushes up on it. Let it slowly come down to the waist then repeat. Alternate first one pulling down then the next time pushing up. This can also be done by sitting on the floor and pulling back and forth like rowing a boat.

Another good exercise that requires no apparatus is to stand facing the wall, arms raised level with the shoulders palms of the hands on the wall. Feet about a yard from the base board. Now bend the elbows and let the body come forward until the chest nearly touches. Back to first position. Repeat until tired. Lie flat on the floor on the stomach, hands stretched out in front. From this position try to raise body so as to form an arch. Just the tips of the fingers and toes are to touch the floor. Take a chair, stand behind it. Now grasp it at the back and raise it out in front of the body, arms out at full length,



bring it into the chest and out again without lowering it to the floor. Repeat this until the muscles tire.

Stand between two chairs, backs toward your sides. Grasp by the back, raise arms out at the side holding the chairs very firmly; twist the body from side to side without moving the feet or bending the arms.



H. D. DRAKE,
The SILENT WORKER'S College correspondent for 03-'04.

"THE SILENT WORKERS" --- N. J. SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.



REINKE—Sub Guard
WENISCH—Guard
HERBST—Guard

E. L. MILLER—Physical Director
Mr. Walker, Supt PUGLIESE—Centre
PACE—Forward Capt HESTER—Foward

THE basketball team that represented our school in the cage last season made a record that will be hard to equal. Of the twenty games played they won nineteen by large scores and lost one by the small margin of three points.

The success of the team can in a great measure be attributed to the untiring efforts of Mr. Miller who has since coming to the school coached a winning team. This year's material was small.

But the reward of hard work and coaching is the best record of any team the school has had. Mr. Miller was a member of the Trenton National League team and taught the boys the tricks and plays used by them. Mr. Walker took great interest in the work of the boys and encouraged them very much, by always attending the games.

The boys are all under the age of 16 and average 100 pounds for the team. Reinke is the highest boy, weighing but 96 pounds, and Herbst is the heaviest, weighing 104.

Pace was the heaviest scorer on the team, he getting ninety-two field goals and twenty foul goals, a grand total of 204 points. The team on the whole scored 550 points to its opponents' 149, a difference of 401 points. The highest number of points scored in one game was 52 and the lowest 11.

The records of the team and players and the height and weight of the boys follow:

	Age.	Weight.
Pace.....	14	102
Herbst.....	14	104
Pugliese.....	15	101
Wenisch.....	15	97
Hester.....	15	98
Kelly.....	16	103
Reinke.....	13	96

N. J. S. D.	41	Waldrum Jrs.	9
N. J. S. D.	12	Housel A. C.	9
N. J. S. D.	9	Kimball A. C.	8
N. J. S. D.	21	Trenton Watch.	10
N. J. S. D.	44	Washington A. C.	2
N. J. S. D.	28	Hamilton A. A.	7
N. J. S. D.	44	Roeblings.	8
N. J. S. D.	36	Academy A. C.	5
N. J. S. D.	26	James A. C.	10
N. J. S. D.	32	Fowler A. C.	4
N. J. S. D.	47	Division A. C.	6
N. J. S. D.	32	Waldrum Jrs.	12
N. J. S. D.	30	James A. C.	6
N. J. S. D.	24	Chambers.	10
N. J. S. D.	52	Greenwood A. A.	10
N. J. S. D.	11	Chambers.	5
N. J. S. D.	26	Third Wards.	5
N. J. S. D.	22	Chambers.	5
N. J. S. D.	10	Third Ward.	13
N. J. S. D.	30	Perry A. C.	10
Opponents.....		149	
N. J. S. D.		550	

	Field G.	Fl. F.	Tls.
Pace.....	92	20	204
Pugliese.....	75	8	188
Hester.....	65	4	134
Wenisch.....	10	0	20
Herbst.....	9	0	18
Kelly.....	5	0	10
Reinke.....	3	0	6
Totals.....		259	550
		32	

BASE-BALL.

The great American game of baseball has held the attention of the boys for several weeks. Nearly every afternoon a game has been played. Saturdays two games, both morning and afternoon.

Pace and Pugliese, our curve dispensers, have been very successful in administering ozone to members of the visiting teams. They usually manage to give a dose of that medicine to eight or ten players a game. When not pitching, Pugliese looked after the initial sack, and very few errors are marked against him.

Herbst scooped up all stray balls at station No. 2. Reinke, the younget of the team, held down the bag that all slide for. He had plenty to do and was always there to arrest any one trying to steal.

Hester played short-stop. His one-hand pick-ups cut short many a run. If he missed any balls that came his way, it was on account of not being able to reach them.

Fleming was the man behind the mask. Many are the pretty stops he has made. His throwing to second, has nabbed a great number of poachers in that part of the diamond.

For fly catching Wenisch, Lawton and Walz won applause. No home runs are marked up against them; their fielding was of the National League Order.

The swatters are Fleming, Walz, Pace, Hester, Wenisch, Reinke, and home run swats were of frequent occurrence. The season closed with nine victories and three defeats.

"Joseph Ruben, Shoe Repairing," is the sign above a door an Hampton's most prominent street. It has been there for several months past. Ruben is a young Hebrew deafmute and spent a session or two in the Maryland School at Frederick. He carries a line of factory-made shoes also, and is popular with the people who have business with him.—Goodson Gazette.

THE SILENT WORKER.

The Kinetoscope

AND NEW YORK NOTES

EDITED BY ALEXANDER L. PACH.

TIME and time again the deaf have complained of being discriminated against by hearing people, and time and time again the subject has been the theme of newspaper articles and "papers." Naturally there is considerable ground for such a declaration, but when it comes down to hard pan fact, the statement is even truer when slightly altered to read: The deaf too often discriminate against each other.

To illustrate my point, I want to begin with a well known fact to the deaf of large cities—that where one deaf man can help another to a situation where he himself is employed, he rarely does it a second time, for the result is usually disastrous to both parties. But turning a share of work over to another deaf man is something that rarely occurs, even where one deaf man can influence work in another's behalf.

To illustrate: There is a deaf man here in New York temporarily out of employment who is a first class cobbler—but he does not follow that occupation, because of the prevailing low prices paid for that sort of work. If the members of his club and his church gave him the benefit of their patronage and influence, he could be kept busy all the time, for he is broad and liberal in his business methods and a postal card request bring him to your home both to call for and deliver the goods.

And yet this man is out of work because he will not use the cheap methods and materials of the "mended while you wait cobbler" and his fellow deaf men are too lazy or too indifferent to seek his services.

One of the most reliable clothing firms in the world does business here in New York. Its name is a synonym for honesty, uprightness and square dealing. For years they have employed a deaf salesman. Of course because of his inability to hear and talk his salary is of necessity much lower than the hearing workers, but there is a means of augmenting his revenues by commissions on sales.

The natural conclusion would be justified that practically all the deaf men in and near New York would patronize a firm of such sterling methods who had the courage to make the innovation of having a mute salesman for silent customers.

And natural conclusion would be wrong, for while there are a few regular customers, the many buy elsewhere.

I have mentioned shoes and clothing, because they are necessities that every one has to use. The same odd state of affairs holds good in many other lines, and widely divergent lines.

Not long ago a deaf clergyman got married, and though he will record a gentle plaint no doubt in future when other deaf people go to hearing clergymen, he set the example by being married by hearing ministers, though there was a deaf minister present, he was there only as a spectator.

As is true of most other cities, the deaf of New York could get along splendidly by helping each other. There are no less than three job printing concerns whose heads are deaf men.

You can get a splendid and original design for an illustration made by a deaf man, and the same man can furnish you a zinc or copper half tone or lithograph plate.

Another man finds business profitable and employs several men turning out old fashioned wood-cuts which are still very much in demand.

There are several excellent wood-workers, painters and paper hangers.

There are skillful jewelers, badge-makers, artists in crayon, oil and pastel. There are men who make the finest paper boxes and cases. Among the most skillful book binders a deaf mute stands highest. A deaf man occupies first place as an expert in a large dying and cleaning establishment.

Our wives and children may be clothed from head to foot, hats, skirts, lingerie, by skillful,

tasteful and modish deaf women workers in the sartorial arts—but they are not, at least not often.

The moral of all this is the old homely one of division and weakness as against concentration and strength.

When you hear a deaf man complaining of discrimination against him by the hearing, ask him to note a few of things in which the deaf are not particularly in evidence when it comes to helping each other.

Look back into the past at such affairs as conventions, in which there were always the glaring evidences of the deaf holding up other deaf people for toll while the hearing people went by on the same road free.

The Committee always saw to it that the deaf man who produced something the convention could use was taxed for a rake-off, or held up for a shake-down (contradictory as that may seem) and the fact that this rake-off also taxed the visitors who were being entertained, never seemed to occur to the Committee. Hotels, Railroads Caterers, Excursion Managers, Printers, etc., all are hearing people and nothing is expected but—the man that makes badges for a living and the man who carries the heavy apparatus to make photographs happen to be deaf men, and the honest 25 cents that they can earn on an honest dollars worth of goods, in cut down to a meagre pair of nickels that the Committee may get its 15 cents tax on each delegates' purchase for no other reason than that the worker *happens to be* deaf.

But standards of comparison that they have used in the past have been absolutely puny—Quality and reputation were as nothing in the balance when the size of the rake-off was considered. And differences between one man's work and another was the difference between consulting a reliable physician and getting good advice and medicine for a \$5.00 fee and a 39 cents patent medicine taken hap hazard.

Here is our good friend, Mr. Wm. Wade, enlisting his powerful aid in a cause, which, unfortunately, does not promise all the hope that Mr. Wade expects. It is a reprint from the Kentucky Standard.—[For reprint see Editorial page—ED. WORKER.]

The Companion among other papers reprints the pathetic story of this young man's practical ruination and Editor Smith commenting, says: "One of the chief human rights asserted in our Declaration of Independence is the 'pursuit of happiness.' It has long been a hobby of ours that the happiness of the deaf is not given enough consideration in this question of methods. The deaf want to be happy in their own way, so long as that way does not conflict with the moral or legal rights of other people. They don't want a few over-zalous theorists to determine for them in what their happiness shall consist and how it shall be obtained. These theorists would take the deaf, train them by a system of lip signs instead of hand signs, then separate them wholly from their own kind, locate them among hearing environments, and say, 'Lo! you are restored, go and be happy forever after.' Some of the more docile ones may imagine that they are perfectly happy under such conditions, and may even assert it stoutly if questioned; but for the great majority of the deaf happiness never has been, and never will be, obtained in such a way.

This does not leave much to say, but I happen to know the teacher and the teachers' methods. I have seen the high flown, lying circulars used as bait to catch the dollars of parents who do not know the truth.

The young man's salvation lies in one thing—and only one, since most schools would have to turn his application down on account of the age limit, so the remaining course for the parent to pursue is to put the young man where he can meet other deaf young men who were not victims of an educational fad-failure.

I have known deaf men similarly situated whose association with combined method graduates has broadened them and made men of them. Right here in New York in nearly every club and organization are deaf men who, but for this post

graduate course would continue right on to the end, ignorant, prejudiced fanatics diseased morally and mentally and always constituting a source of actual danger to their families. Some have brought shame and humiliation to their parents and in every instance it was due to the absurd, silly, self-contradictory fad of oralism.

The St. Louis Convention program is arranged capitally. The experience that the deaf have had, in managing conventions during and simultaneous with big expositions has taught the committee on program some valuable experience. Of course there are many who attend conventions who pay no dues, do no work and take no interest in the meeting itself, and their numbers are considerable, but even this class can be counted on to be in the hall at St. Louis during the "executive hours."

If afternoon sessions were held, it would be easier to gather a quorum on the "pike" than at the hall. At least this was the experience at Chicago and again at Buffalo when the fascinations of the midway were stronger than the "motion to amend."

The New Jersey Association breaks away from Trenton once more, and meets in the city of Newark where it will attract new attention from the hearing and at the same time assure itself of a good sized gathering.

The Empire State Association, after many attempts, again meets in New York after a lapse of fifteen years. The Local Committee has not yet got down to work, but soon will do so and arrange a programme and side features that ought to attract our up-state brethren in large numbers.

For the old Fanwood graduate, a visit to his *Alma Mater* will be his richest treat, but *Alma Mater* won't be at her best by reason of the ever present march of improvement and, also, and in great measure due to building strikes and labor disturbances that have retarded the work. Still those who do go up will get a good idea of New York's new subway and will find that the old "bus" that carried them up to Washington Heights has been supplanted by four different trolley lines, and the fields that used to be playgrounds for them are all built up properties now and the one-time pasture with its narrow footpath that led from Saul's tavern to the old gate near the Mansion House is now a nearly solidly built up block of granite residences and the cow path is an asphalted thoroughfare designated 162nd St. West.

Then there will be in an evening's outing at Coney Island—not the old Coney that you mentioned with a blush, but the new of perpetual wonder and delight. The clean Coney Island with its marvellous Luna Park and its great Dreamland, enterprises aggregating millions of dollars and you see the principal attractions for a trifle—ten cents.

People journeyed all the way to India, thousands of miles at a cost of thousands of dollars to see the Durbar spectacle and here you see it all for two little nickels.

New Yorkers going to St. Louis will enjoy the great show—and with it the inferior hotel accommodations, and they can stay at home and do "Coney" at one-hundredth the expense and with infinite more satisfaction. It's all a matter of selection any way—"You pays your money and you takes your choice."

A. L. PACH.

Daniel Picard, Gallaudet College, '99; Boston Tech, '02, is still employed in the Atlanta Laboratory of the Gate City Cotton Oil Mills. Just now Daniel is basking in the sunshine of the Company's best graces—due to his skill in discovering an error in the chief chemist's analyses of several tons of cotton seed meal. This skillful discovery save the company a few hundred thousand dollars. Daniel can read the handwriting on the wall, and so can we, and we know it does not say to Daniel, "Mene, mene tekel, uphsarin."—*Deaf-Mutes' Journal*.

Let every herring hang by its ain head,
And every sheep by its ain shank.

Rob Roy.

Massachusetts.

Items of Interest.

EDITED BY R. B. LLOYD.

THE friends of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Sawyer, celebrated her birthday, April 28th, at their hospitable cottage home in Dorchester. The party was managed and carried out in a befitting and auspicious manner by Mrs. John O. Haynes, who had long intended to get up the birthday party. Mr. Frank Bigelow, of Milton, made a neat presentation speech, in which he, in behalf of Mrs. Sawyer's friends present, congratulated her over the completion of another year of her life. Mrs. Sawyer accepted our wishes for many happy returns, and also for being kindly remembered with a handsome present of a dining set and a five dollar bill. Amid the cracking of jokes, an abundance of ice-cream and dainty cakes were served and it was with reluctance that the party was obliged to disband at the eleventh hour, having reported a good time in playing an endless variety of games.

On the second day of May, a birthday celebration was held at William Barnard's new house in honor of his mother who has attained her seventy-fifth milestone. It was a well conducted affair, managed by Miss Alice Barnard, nothing having happened in the meantime to mar its enjoyment. Our venerable friend, Mrs. Rhoda Barnard, was the happy recipient of many birthday presents.

Mrs. Barnard, though far advanced in her age, made the hit of the evening. Her friends presented her with a handsome sum of money and she responded in a few choice words, thanking one and all and said she would cherish the gift with many remembrances of the happy occasion. In concluding, she was roundly applauded and congratulated. No sooner had this been over than her daughter, Alice, stepped forward and reiterated that another love token would not be amiss here, so Alice gave her mother a costly sewing chair such as was bought by Miss Hattie Locke; handkerchiefs from Mrs. Edwin Frisbee and Mrs. McMechen; gloves from the venerable lady's grand-daughter, Rhoda Barnard, and a purse of money from her grand-children, Mary and Alice Barnard, her son Albert, her daughter, Mrs. Robert Cook, Mrs. J. P. Morris, of New York, Mrs. J. Markers, of Brooklyn, her grandson Joseph Cook and her son-in-law Robert Cook; collars from Mrs. Katie McTaff, of New York; flowers from Miss Harvey and a handsome Kimona from Miss L. Perry. As a token of esteem, Mrs. Barnard got a little pin money from her deaf friends.

After a few more speeches, the pleasures of the evening were set in motion. Games of all sorts were played in unison until a late hour when a bountiful collation, including ice-cream, cakes, etc., was served.

On the 19th of April, being Saint Day, the grand ball directed by Mr. Albert Knight, of Worcester, was a success both financially and socially and my friends expressed great satisfaction over it. They expect to have another ball on Memorial Day.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Rock, of Lynn, Mass., are blessed with the happy advent of a little son, who opened his eyes on April 11th. Both mother and son are doing well. Congratulations to them.

Miss Amelia McCollum, of Everett, gave her silent friends a grand dinner as a token of her appreciation for their generosity in the form of a handsome parlor lamp presented by themselves.

Miss McCollum is in much demands as a dressmaker. She has just finished a costly wedding gown for a wealthy lady in New York City.

A strawberry festival will be held in St. Andrew's Mission Hall on Chambers street, on June 8th. Admission 25 or 35 cents.

The rosy cheeked and hospitable Miss Mary McLaughlin, recently extended invitations to some of her selected friends to a party, which was given at her home on the 28th of May.

Jos. C. PEIRCE.

A Long Fence.

A fence has just been finished along part of the boundary line between Mexico and the United States. This fence is seventy-five miles in length and was built to keep cattle from running across the border. It is a barbed-wire fence, with mesquite and cottonwood posts, and for its entire length runs as straight as the crow flies.

Dog Seeks Hospital Assistance.

A bird dog, in Philadelphia, was run over by a wagon, last December, and one of his feet was severely injured. There was a hospital near by and the dog limped to the door. When the door was opened the dog showed his wounded foot and gave unmistakeable evidence that he wanted it attended to. He was taken in and the wound was dressed. He then hopped away on three legs.

The King Snake.

A writer in McClure's Magazine says that the most relentless exterminator of reptiles is a member of the family itself. It is the beautiful little yellow and black king snake. It is from five to eight feet long, and no thicker around than a man's thumb. Yet its constricting power is so great that no other snake can withstand its attack. It is immune to the poison of the rattlesnake and is not afraid of a thirty-foot python.

A Remarkable River in Spain.

There is in Spain a river called the Tinto, which is said to have very extraordinary qualities. Its waters, which are as yellow as a topaz, harden the sand and petrify it in a most surprising manner. If a stone falls into the river and rests upon another they both become perfectly united and conglutinated in a year. It withers all the plants on its banks as well as the roots of trees, which it dyes of the same hue as its waters. No fish live in its stream.

A Mountain of Alum.

In China, about twelve miles from the village of Lion Chek, there is a mountain of alum from which the inhabitants get an exhaustless supply. The mountain is about ten miles in circumference at its base and has a height of nearly 2000 feet. The alum is obtained by quarrying large blocks of stone which are first heated in great furnaces and then in vats filled with boiling water. The alum crystallizes and forms a layer several inches thick. This layer is subsequently broken up into blocks.

Immigration.

Of the millions of people that come from the old world to seek homes in America the most desirable are those that come from Great Britain, Scandinavia, and Germany. Most of them go west and buy farms, enter into business, or seek employment in the trades. Most of the men from other countries prefer to stay in the towns and cities of the eastern part of the country and become laborers or enter even less honorable occupations. During the year ending June, 1903, there were 921,315 arrivals of immigrants in the United States. Of these Italy sent 230,000; Austro-Hungary, 206,000; Russia, 136,900; all other countries, about 350,000. Only a small portion came from Great Britain, Germany, and Scandinavia.

Hearing Colors.

Recently a remarkable discovery was made, and it is probable that wonderful things will come of it.

A beam of sunlight is made to pass through a prism so as to produce what is called the solar spectrum, or rainbow. The disc is turned, and the colored light of the rainbow is made to break through it. Now, place the ear to the vessel containing the silk, wool, or other material. As

the colored lights of the spectrum fall upon it sounds will be given by different parts of the spectrum, and there will be silence into other parts.

For instance, if the vessel contains red worsted, and the green light flashes upon it, loud sounds will be heard when the red and blue parts of the rainbow fall upon the vessel, and other colors make no sound at all. Green silk gives sound best in red light. Every kind of material gives more or less in different colors, and utters no sound in others.

Brazil.

The State of Brazil occupies nearly one-half of South America, and is as large as the United States, not including Alaska. The population is estimated at eighteen millions, including full-blooded negroes, Indians, and whites of more or less pure Portuguese blood.

The growth of Brazil within the last thirty or thirty-five years is somewhat remarkable. Communication with the interior was by mule back at the beginning of this period. Sixty miles of railroad, two monthly steamers, and a few sailing vessels afforded the only communication with Europe. The postage on a letter to the United States was forty-five cents, and the time required to reach this country was forty-five days. Now there are many miles of railway and telegraph, two trans-Atlantic cables, and twelve lines of trans-Atlantic steamers.

The climate of Brazil is varied, some portions of it being extremely hot and unhealthy, while other portions are cool and healthful. It abounds in a variety of useful productions—coffee, sugar, cotton, india-rubber, cocoa, rice, maize, bananas, lemons, oranges, etc. Gold, silver, iron, lead, and precious stones are abundant; the field for diamonds is one of the richest in the world. Brazil's traffic in sugar and coffee amounts to more in a single year than all the diamonds gathered in the world within this century.

Written for the SILENT WORKER.

IN JUNE.

C. E. C.

School is out! No need to tell it,
It is in the very air;
Examination now is over,
Glad relief is everywhere;
The contest done, the prizes won,
The school-books locked away;
The graduates step from the stage
This is their proudest day.

Nine long months of study done,
All flitted like a dream:
Autumn, winter, spring—all gone,
How short the past months seem!
And yet how long, how long to be
Away from home and mother!
How long the separation seemed
From father, sister, brother!

Home tomorrow! One more night,
But who can go to sleep?
Eager eyes watch all night long,
For happy dawn to peep;
Up and dressed is every child,
Quicker than pen can write it,
What matter though the room is dim,
With such bright the eyes to light?

"Home, sweet home!" No happy voices
Sing glad the refrain
No! but nimble fingers tell it
O'er and o'er again.
"Home, sweet home!" the hearts are singing,
Though the tongues cannot;
Now hats are on, lunch-boxes tied,
And all the tickets bought?

Off now for home! The trunks are strapped,
The vans are loaded high:
Eyes jewel-bright, and footsteps light
Good-bye, Good-bye, Good-bye!!!
Gone from out the school-halls
Each dear familiar face;
The great house looms on fading view
A gloomy, empty place.

June 6, 1904.

THE SILENT WORKER.

Sick and Death Benefits

May not be included in your profit and loss estimates for 1904, but you can.....

"Be a Wise Man Once a Month"

By joining and paying the small monthly dues which will guarantee these to you at the hands of.....

The Fraternal Society of the Deaf.

Write for information to 338 E. 63rd St., Chicago, Ill.....

Do It Now.**N.J. State Association of the Deaf**

The Convention of the New Jersey State Association of the Deaf will be held at Roseville Pleasure Park, Newark, N. J., in conjunction with the Newark Association, July 9, 1904.

Convention will open for business at ten o'clock A.M.

Members and visitors going to the convention on the Pennsylvania R. R. get off at Market St. depot. Take cars reading "Roseville," "East Orange," "Orange," "West Orange." Tell conductor to let you off at Roseville Park. Those going on Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. get off at Roseville station. Ask for Roseville Park, only five minutes walk. Come one! Come all!!

R. C. STEPHENSON, Secretary.

CONCERNING PROCTOR'S.

There has been a notable succession of really brilliant programmes of late at the Proctor houses, where tremendous bills have been presented for several weeks past, starting with the engagement of Charles Hawtrey, the famous English actor, who appeared at the Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street Theatre, and the following week Miss Jessie Millward was secured to make the same appearances, while Mr. Hawtrey undertook the journey between Harlem and Twenty-third Street each afternoon and evening, making appearances at both houses. The following week Miss Millward, who, by the way, presented the daintiest little play that has been seen in vaudeville in many seasons, followed Mr. Hawtrey up to Harlem, also continuing at the Twenty-third Street Theatre, while Blanche Ring engaged in her famous record breaking series of appearances in New York and Newark, performing six times daily in two cities. Such accomplishments as these are possible only to a manager like Mr. Proctor, who controls four theatres in New York city alone, and these are but forerunners to other important engagements to be announced later.

"Is modern vaudeville becoming revolutionized?" is a recent question arising from the numerous brilliant engagements that are being constantly made by that daring manager, F. F. Proctor. His big coup with Mr. Hawtrey and Miss Millward had hardly ceased to cause wonderment, when lo! he announces that two more of the big theatrical stars have succumbed to his blandishments, and will at once go over the Proctor circuit. The latest recruits are William H. Thompson and Edna Wallace Hopper, both of whom are to play several of the Proctor theatres simultaneously this week. Mr. Thompson's recent starring tour, in "The Secret of Polichinelle," at once stamped him as a great actor, while dainty and pretty little Edna Wallace Hopper hardly needs an introduction to the theatre-going public at this day. It is certain that both stars will meet with a warm welcome in the Proctor theatres.

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The Proctor houses are not confined to one form of entertainment. Each house offers what experience has proven to be best liked. That's part of the "Proctor Plan."

No matter what house you visit, there are certain distinctive features of cleanliness and comfort. The Proctor houses are something more than merely theatres. They provide for your convenience and entertainment before, after, and during the performance. Another part of the "Proctor Plan."

Women and children unattended are made the especial charge of the house staff. That's more of the "Proctor Plan."

Offensive or suggestive performances are not tolerated in any house. Still a part of the "Proctor Plan."

In short, the "Proctor Plan" stands for what is best in the amusement fields, offered in houses well kept in every particular and officered by men who have long experience in promoting the comfort of the public.

There are several houses in the Proctor plan. They offer various styles of entertainment, but only on grade—the highest.

PROCTOR'S 5TH AVENUE THEATRE.

Broadway and 28th Street, N. Y. City.

Is devoted to the continuous performance policy. You are never too early nor too late. From 1:00 until 10:45 P.M. there is always something to interest. Standard plays and novelties are presented by the Proctor stock, with the best of the vaudeville specialists as well.

PROCTOR'S 23D STREET THEATRE.

West 23d street, N. Y. City.

Offers continuously between 12:30 and 10:45 P.M. a smart, clean vaudeville bill in which one may find all the new specialties of value as well as the established favorites.

PROCTOR'S 58TH STREET THEATRE.

58th street and 3rd Avenue, N. Y. City.

Is given over to the traveling combinations. The bookings offer the most meritorious attractions in comedy and melodrama.

PROCTOR'S 125TH STREET THEATRE.

houses another section of the Proctor Stock company. Two performances daily are given, in conjunction with leading vaudeville artists.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.

Newark, N. J.,

offers the same high grade vaudeville bills as obtain at the 23d street Theatre. Afternoon and evening performances are given except on Sunday.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.

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is another house in which the best in vaudeville is seen at daily matinees and evening performances.

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